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tion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

After all motions to suspend the rules have been entertained and debated and after those motions, to be determined by "non-record" votes have been disposed of, the Chair will then put the question on each motion on which the further proceedings were postponed.

CHANGES IN PER DIEM TRAVEL ALLOWANCES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 15903) to revise certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to per diem and mileage expenses of Government employees, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 15903

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Travel Expense Amendments Act of 1974".

SEC. 2. Section 5701(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

(2) "Employee" means an individual employed in or under an agency including an individual employed intermittently in the Government service as an expert or consultant and paid on a daily when-actually-employed basis and an individual serving without pay or at one dollar a year;

SEC. 3. Section 5702 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "§ 5702. Per diem; employees traveling on official business

"(a) An employee while traveling on official business away from his designated post of duty is entitled to a per diem allowance for travel inside the continental United States at a rate not to exceed 35. For travel outside the continental United States, the per diem allowance shall be established by the Administrator of General Services, or his designee, for each locality where travel is to be performed. For travel consuming less than a full day, such rates may be allocated proportionately pursuant to regulations prescribed under section 5707 of this title.

"(b) An employee who, while traveling on official business away from his designated post of duty, becomes incapacitated by illness or injury not due to his own misconduct, is entitled to the per diem allowance and appropriate transportation expenses until such time as he can again travel, and to the per diem allowance and transportation expenses during return travel to his designated post of duty.

"(c) Under regulations prescribed under section 5707 of this title, the Administrator of General Services, or his designee, may prescribe conditions under which an employee may be reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses of official travel when the maximum per diem allowance would be less than these expenses, except that such reimbursement shall not exceed—

"(1) \$50 per day for travel within the continental United States when the maximum per diem otherwise allowable is determined to be inadequate (A) due to the unusual circumstances of the travel assignment, or (B) for travel to high rate geographical areas designated as such in regulations prescribed under section 5707; or

"(2) \$20 per day plus the locality per diem rate prescribed for travel outside the continental United States.

"(d) This section does not apply to a Justice or judge, except to the extent provided by section 456 of title 28."

SEC. 4. Section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 5704 of title 5, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 5704. Mileage and related allowances

"(a) Under regulations prescribed under section 5707 of this title, an employee who is engaged on official business for the Government is entitled to not in excess of—

"(1) 9 cents a mile for the use of a privately owned motorcycle; or

"(2) 18 cents a mile for the use of a privately owned automobile; or

"(3) 24 cents a mile for the use of a privately owned airplane;

instead of actual expenses of transportation when that mode of transportation is authorized or approved as more advantageous to the Government. A determination of advantage is not required when payment of a mileage basis is limited to the cost of travel by common carrier including per diem.

"(b) In addition to the mileage allowance authorized under subsection (a) of this section, the employee may be reimbursed for—

"(1) parking fees;

"(2) ferry fees;

"(3) bridge, road, and tunnel costs; and

"(4) airplane landing and tie-down fees."

SEC. 6. Section 5707 of title 5, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 5707. Regulations and reports

"(a) The Administrator of General Services shall prescribe regulations necessary for the administration of this subchapter.

"(b) The Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Defense, and representatives of organizations of employees of the Government, shall conduct periodic studies of the cost of travel and the operation of privately owned vehicles to employees while engaged on official business, and shall report the results of such studies to Congress at least once a year."

SEC. 7. The seventh paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the Senate appropriation in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 68b), is amended by striking out "\$25" and "\$40" and insert in lieu thereof "\$35" and "\$50", respectively.

SEC. 8. Item 5707 contained in the analysis of subchapter 1 of chapter 57 of title 5 is amended to read as follows:

"5707. Regulations and reports."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 7 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the present rates for per diem and mileage allowances for Government employees traveling on official business were established in 1969. Five years of inflation have now made those rates inadequate; and, in many cases, Government employees find themselves subsidizing the Federal Government out of their own pockets.

This bill would increase the maximum per-diem allowance from the present \$25 per day up to \$35 per day. The maximum could go to \$50 per day for travel under

unusual circumstances or travel to high cost localities.

It is not anticipated that the rate would go to the maximum at this time. The bill would provide that the actual rate be established by regulation by the Administrator of GSA. That rate would be uniform for all domestic Government travel. In the case of foreign travel, the rate would vary, depending upon conditions in each locality where travel is performed.

The bill also provides for an increase in the maximum mileage allowance for the use of privately-owned vehicles. The maximum rate for automobiles would be increased from 12 cents a mile to 18 cents a mile; for airplanes from 12 cents a mile to 24 cents a mile; and for motorcycles from 8 cents a mile to 9 cents a mile.

Again, it is not expected that the rate would be set at its maximum at this time. The current cost of operating an automobile, according to various Government studies, appears to be approximately 15 cents a mile. This bill would permit the rate to be increased up to 18 cents if continuing inflation requires it.

Under this legislation, if the rates were set at their expected level of \$30 a day per diem, and 15 cents a mile for automobiles, the increased cost to the Government would be approximately \$45 million per year for all Government travel. If the rates went up to their maximum level, the increase would be \$80 million per year. It is certainly not desirable to increase Government expenditures, but we should not ask Government employees to fund official travel from their own pockets as they are presently doing. We cannot ignore the impact that inflation has had. Government travel costs should be kept in line by prohibiting all unnecessary travel, not by penalizing the civil servants of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the Government Operations Committee reported this legislation unanimously. I urge the House to enact it promptly to correct the current inequities in the present law.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has pointed out that the present per diem and mileage allowances for Federal employees were established in 1969. Since that time, we have had rapid inflation. We are now confronted with a situation in which Government employees are having to pay out of their salaries and out of their pockets for official travel, and this a clear inequity. It is not right, and we must correct it.

Our bill will provide some leeway to the General Services Administration, not only to meet the need now, but as inflation continues to cover them for some additional time. The General Services Administration has conducted a careful study of this situation.

I am quite confident that this is needed legislation, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the gentle-

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man from Texas, Mr. BROOKS, talks about inflation for the last 5 years. It seems to me that there was inflation for a good many years before that. Is that not true?

Mr. BUCHANAN. That certainly is true, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wondered why the gentleman from Texas referred only to the inflation in the last 5 years. Of course, there has been inflation, but there was certainly inflation before that.

This again points up the business of spending beyond income and the generating of inflation. Inflation is now feeding upon itself. That is the necessity for this bill—and I agree that there is a necessity for it.

But, I see no evidence, certainly in this branch of Congress, and I fail to discover any in the other branch of Congress, with regard to doing something about inflation—something really drastic, the kind of treatment inflation has to have.

If we are going to eliminate inflation, slow it down, stop it, it is going to have to have some drastic treatment. We cannot resolve inflation with legislation of this kind. I say again, this is inflation feeding upon itself.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The gentleman is certainly correct in his statement that inflation has gone on much longer than 5 years, and it does continue. We need to do something about it, as the gentleman has indicated.

However, we need now to take care of Federal employees who are having to pay from their own salaries for conducting official business. I urge passage of this legislation.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Brooks), that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 15903, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate bill (S. 3341) to revise certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to per diem and mileage expenses of employees and other individuals traveling on official business, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as

follows:

S. 3341

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Travel Expense Amendments Act of 1974".

Sec. 2. (a) Section 5701 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (5);

(2) by striking out the period at the end

of subparagraph (6) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(7) 'high cost locality' means any geographic location within the continental United States designated by regulations prescribed under section 5707 of this title."

(b) Section 5702(c) of such title is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Under regulations prescribed under section 5707 of this title, the head of the agency concerned may prescribe conditions under which an employee may be reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses of the trip, not to exceed an amount named in the travel authorization, when the per diem allowance would be less than those expenses due to—

"(1) the unusual circumstances of the travel assignment, in which case the amount named in the travel authorization may not exceed—

"(A) \$50 for each day in a travel status inside the continental United States; or

"(B) the per diem allowance established under subsection (a) of this section plus \$23 for each day in a travel status outside the continental United States; or

"(2) a travel assignment to a high cost locality, in which case the amount named in the travel authorization may not exceed the daily amount provided in those regulations for that locality."

(c) Section 5707 of such title is amended—

(1) by striking out "Director of the Bureau of the Budget" and inserting in lieu thereof "Administrator of General Services";

(2) by inserting the subsection designation "(a)" at the beginning of the text thereof; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) The regulations prescribed by the Administrator shall include the designation of any high cost locality with respect to which the Administrator determines that the per diem allowance established under section 5702(a) of this title would be less than the actual and necessary expenses incurred in traveling to that locality. The Administrator shall establish for each high cost locality, the daily amount (not to exceed \$50 for each day) that may be paid under section 5702(c) of this title in traveling to that locality."

Sec. 3. (a) Section 5702(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) An employee, while traveling on official business away from his designated post of duty, is entitled to a per diem allowance. For travel inside the continental United States, the per diem allowance shall be \$35. For travel outside the continental United States, the per diem allowance may not exceed the rate established by the President or his designee for the locality where the travel is performed."

(b) Section 5703(c) of such title is amended by striking out "the per diem allowance may not exceed—

"(1) the rate of \$25" and inserting in lieu thereof "the per diem allowance shall be—

"(1) \$35".

(c) Section 5703(d) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking out "much"; and

(2) by striking out "\$40" and "\$18" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$50" and "\$23", respectively.

(d) The seventh paragraph under the heading "ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS" in the Senate appropriation in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 68b), is amended by striking out "\$25" and "\$40" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$35" and "\$50", respectively.

Sec. 4. (a) Section 5704 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 5704. Mileage and related allowances

"(a) Except to the extent otherwise provided under this section, and under regulations prescribed under section 5707 of this title, an employee or other individual performing service for the Government, who is engaged on official business inside or outside his designated post of duty or place of service, is entitled to—

"(1) 9 cents a mile for the use of a privately owned motorcycle;

"(2) 16 cents a mile for the use of a privately owned automobile; or

"(3) 20 cents a mile for the use of a privately owned airplane;

instead of the actual expenses of transportation when that mode of transportation is authorized or approved as more advantageous to the Government. A determination of advantage is not required when payment on a mileage basis is limited to the cost of travel by common carrier including per diem.

"(b) In addition to the mileage allowance provided in accordance with the other provisions of this section, the employee or other individual performing service for the Government may be reimbursed for—

"(1) parking fees;

"(2) ferry fares;

"(3) bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and

"(4) airplane landing and tiedown fees.

"(c) (1) The Administrator of General Services shall conduct a continuing investigation of the average, actual cost a mile, to the employee or other individual performing service for the Government who is engaged on official business inside or outside the designated post of duty or place of service, for the use of a privately owned motorcycle, automobile, and airplane. In conducting the investigation, the Administrator shall review and analyze the following:

"(A) depreciation of original vehicle cost;

"(B) gasoline and oil (excluding taxes);

"(C) maintenance, accessories, parts, and tires;

"(D) insurance; and

"(E) State and Federal taxes.

The Administrator, in conducting such investigation, shall meet at least once every 3 months with representatives of the General Accounting Office, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Defense, and organizations of employees of the Government of the United States, and allow them to make their views personally known to him with respect to such average, actual cost.

"(2) Not later than January 10 and July 10 of each year, the Administrator shall determine, based upon the results of his continuing investigation with respect to the 6 full calendar months preceding the month in which the determination is made, specific figures, each rounded to the nearest one-half cent, of the average, actual cost a mile during that period for the use of a privately owned motorcycle, automobile, and airplane. The Administrator shall report such figures to Congress not later than 5 days after he makes his determination. Each such report shall also include a detailed description of the factors utilized in conducting the investigation during such 6-month period. Each such report shall be printed in the Federal Register. The cent figures contained in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, or any adjustments previously made thereto and in effect under this subsection, shall be adjusted, as of the first day of the first month following the submission of that report, to the figures so determined and reported by the Administrator. Those figures shall not be less than the figures in effect under subsection (a) of this section immediately after enactment of the Travel Expense Amendments Act of 1974. Those reported figures shall also be included as of such day in the regulations prescribed under section 5707 of this title.

"(d) The Comptroller General shall from time to time review the continuing investigation of the Administrator and make reports to Congress with respect to his review as he considers appropriate."

(b) The Administrator of General Services shall begin the continuous investigation referred to in subsection (a) of this section on that January 1 or July 1 which first occurs after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. Section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act (2 U.S.C. 58), is amended—

(1) by striking out of subsection (a) (8) "actual transportation expenses" and inserting in lieu thereof "travel expenses"; and

(2) by striking out subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(e) In accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, an employee in a Senator's office shall be reimbursed under this section for per diem and actual transportation expenses incurred, or actual travel expenses incurred, only for round trips made by the employee on official business by the nearest usual route between Washington, District of Columbia, and the home State of the Senator involved, and in traveling within that State (other than transportation expenses incurred by an employee assigned to a Senator's office within that State (1) while traveling in the general vicinity of such office, (2) pursuant to a change of assignment within such State, or (3) in commuting between home and office). However, an employee shall not be reimbursed for any per diem expenses or actual travel expenses (other than actual transportation expenses) for any travel occurring during the 120 days immediately before the date of any primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which the Senator, in whose office the employee is employed, is a candidate for public office. Reimbursement of per diem and actual travel expenses shall not exceed the rates established in accordance with the seventh paragraph under the heading 'Administrative Provisions' in the Senate appropriation in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 68b). No payment shall be made under this section to or on behalf of a newly appointed employee to travel to his place of employment."

SEC. 6. Any increases in expenses of per diem, travel, transportation, mileage, and subsistence incurred during fiscal year 1975 as the result of the enactment of this Act shall be absorbed by the departments, agencies, independent establishments, and other entities of the three branches of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia incurring such increases. No amounts shall be appropriated for fiscal year 1975 to pay for such increases.

SEC. 7. (a) Section 111(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In no event shall the amount paid for expenses of travel or mileage allowance under this section in the case of any veteran with a service-connected disability be less than the amount paid therefor under section 5702 or 5704, as appropriate, of title 5 in the case of employees of the United States traveling on official business."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall become effective July 1, 1975.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. BROOKS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BROOKS moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 3341 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 15903, as passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 15903) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MANAGERS TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 8193, TO REQUIRE PERCENTAGE OF U.S. OIL IMPORTS BE CARRIED ON U.S.-FLAG VESSELS

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight to file the conference report on H.R. 8193, to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION ON FEDERAL PAPERWORK

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 16424) to establish a Commission on Federal Paperwork, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 16424

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SECTION 1. (a) The Congress hereby finds that Federal information reporting requirements have placed an unprecedented paperwork burden upon private citizens, recipients of Federal assistance, businesses, governmental contractors, and State and local governments.

(b) The Congress hereby affirms that it is the policy of the Federal Government to minimize the information reporting burden, consistent with its needs for information to set policy and operate its lawful programs.

(c) The Congress hereby determines that a renewed effort is required to assure that this policy is fully implemented and that it is necessary to reexamine the policies and procedures of the Federal Government which have an impact on the paperwork burden for the purpose of ascertaining what changes are necessary and desirable in its information policies and practices.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 2. To accomplish the purpose set forth in the first section of this Act, there is hereby established a Commission on Federal Paperwork (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) The Commission shall study and investigate statutes, policies, rules, reg-

ulations, procedures, and practices of the Federal Government relating to information gathering, processing, and dissemination, and the management and control of these information activities. The Commission shall consider—

(1) the nature and extent of current Federal requirements for information from other public and private entities;

(2) the effect of existing statutes on the information requirements of the Federal Government and authorities of existing Federal agencies to collect information;

(3) the nature and extent of management and control over the determination of Federal information needs and the choice of information gathering, processing, and dissemination methods;

(4) the nature and extent to which Federal agencies cooperate with State and local governments and private agencies in collecting, processing, and disseminating information;

(5) the procedures used and the extent to which considerations of economy and efficiency impact upon Federal information activities, particularly as these matters relate to costs burdening the Federal Government and providers of information;

(6) the ways in which policies and practices relating to the maintenance of confidentiality of information impact upon Federal information activities; and

(7) such other matters as the Commission may decide affect Federal reporting requirements.

(b) The Commission shall ascertain what changes are possible and desirable in existing statutes, policies, rules, regulations, procedures, and practices relating to Federal information activities in order to—

(1) assure that necessary information is made available to Federal officials and those acting on behalf of Federal officials;

(2) minimize the burden imposed by Federal reporting requirements on private citizens, recipients of Federal assistance, businesses, governmental contractors, and State and local governments;

(3) guarantee appropriate standards of confidentiality for information held by private citizens or the Federal Government, and the release thereof;

(4) provide that information held by the Federal Government is processed and disseminated to maximize its usefulness to all Federal agencies and the public;

(5) reduce the duplication of information collected by the Federal Government and by State and local governments and other collectors of information; and

(6) reduce the costs of Federal paperwork.

(c) The Commission shall make a final report to the Congress and the President within two years of the date of the first meeting of the Commission. The final report shall contain a review of its findings and its recommendations for changes in statutes, policies, rules, regulations, procedures and practices. In the event Congress is not in session at the end of such two-year period, the final report shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. The Commission may make such interim reports and recommendations as it deems advisable.

(d) Upon submission of the Commission's final report, the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the executive agencies, shall take action to (1) formulate the views of the executive agencies on the recommendations of the Commission; (2) to the extent practicable within the limits of their authority and resources, carry out recommendations of the Commission in which they concur; and (3) propose legislation needed to carry out or to provide authority to carry out other recommendations of the Commission in which they concur. At least once every six months, the Office of Manage-

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ment and Budget shall report to the Congress and the President on the status of action taken or to be taken as provided herein. A final report shall be submitted within two years.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission shall be composed of fourteen members, as follows:

(1) two Members of the Senate (who shall not be members of the same political party) appointed by the President of the Senate;

(2) two Members of the House of Representatives (who shall not be members of the same political party) appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and one other official or employee of the executive branch of the Federal Government appointed by the President of the United States;

(4) the Comptroller General of the United States;

(5) two from among officials of State and local governments (who shall not be members of the same political party) appointed by the President of the United States; and

(6) five from among persons in the private sector, including small business, labor, and other interested groups (no more than three of whom shall be of the same political party), appointed by the President of the United States.

(b) The Commission shall select a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

(c) Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(d) Any vacancies in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), members of the Commission shall each receive as compensation the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 for each day (including travel time) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(b) Members of the Commission who are Members of Congress or who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no additional compensation for their service on the Commission.

(c) While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of service for the Commission, members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703(c) of title 5 of the United States Code.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission or at its direction, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence and administer such oaths, as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place within the United States at any designated place of hearing within the United States. Any member of the Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the Commission or before such subcommittee or member.

(b) (1) The Commission may require by subpoenas the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers and documents as the Commission may deem advisable. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman or Vice

Chairman and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or Vice Chairman. The subpoenas of the Commission shall be served in a manner provided for subpoenas issued by a United States district court under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States district courts.

(2) If a person issued a subpoena under paragraph (1) is guilty of contumacy or refuses to obey such subpoena, any district court of the United States within the judicial district within which the hearing is conducted or within the judicial district within which such person is found or resides or transacts business may, upon application made by the Attorney General of the United States, order such person to appear before the Commission or a subcommittee or member thereof, to produce evidence or to give testimony touching the matter under inquiry. Any failure of any such person to obey any such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), a person shall be excused from testifying or from producing such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers or documents or other evidence in obedience to a subpoena if such person states in writing to the court ordering his attendance and testimony that the required testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a criminal penalty.

(c) The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments to the competitive service, and such personnel may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, but at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate authorized by the General Schedule. In addition, the Commission may procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect at the maximum rate authorized by the General Schedule.

(d) The Commission is authorized to negotiate and enter into contracts with private organizations and educational institutions to carry out such studies and prepare such reports as the Commission determines are necessary in order to carry out its duties.

COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES

SEC. 7. (a) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the Federal Government is authorized and directed to furnish to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman, such data, reports, and other information not otherwise prohibited by law as the Commission deems necessary to carry out its functions under this Act.

(b) The head of each department or agency of the Federal Government is authorized to provide to the Commission such services as the Commission requests on such basis, reimbursable or otherwise, as may be agreed between the department or agency and the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Commission. All such requests shall be made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Commission.

TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. One hundred and twenty days after the submission of the final report provided for in section 3 of this Act, the Commission shall cease to exist.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I am presenting today, H.R. 16424 is a concise straightforward measure to launch an attack on the burden which Federal paperwork imposes on our economy and productivity. It would establish a temporary commission to study all facets of the issue and report back within 2 years with a complete package of administrative and legislative recommendations. We have a heavy schedule before us in the closing days of this session of Congress. Since there are 12 bills being considered today on suspensions, I will be brief in my remarks.

It is not necessary for me to describe the paperwork burden. We can see it all around us. It is depicted more forcefully and eloquently in the volume and tone of mail we receive from our constituents every day than I could describe. The time has come to lift this heavy weight from the shoulders of our constituents, particularly the small businessman. Mr. HORTON, the ranking member of the Committee on Government Operations, has sponsored this legislation along with Mr. YATRON and 120 colleagues. He will outline the provisions of the bill and its need.

The focus of this bill is to establish a commission similar to the highly successful Commission on Government Procurement. I had the honor to serve on that Commission as Vice Chairman alongside my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON). That Commission worked intensively on the problem of Government procurement. We held hearings, conducted studies, and drew on the best talents available, both in and outside of Government, to prepare our findings and recommendations. One recommendation, which was enacted into law just a few weeks ago, will save the taxpayer \$100 million in the Department of Defense alone. A small investment in a 2-year commission can yield huge dividends.

Similar economies can be and must be found in the information-gathering programs of the Government. Like procurement, paperwork is a pervasive element in Government today. It is not confined to any single department or agency or group of them. It requires coordinated Government-wide study if the remedies are to be effective.

Let me reiterate that this will be a temporary commission. Its functions are to study and investigate, and not in any way to regulate or modify existing policies or statutory requirements. I believe that we owe it to our constituents to make this commitment today: to reducing the Federal reporting burden which we have imposed on them over the years.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.